

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1646, THE FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

MAY 9, 2001.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 138]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 138, by a nonrecord vote, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF RESOLUTION

The resolution provides for consideration of H.R. 1646, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003, under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate divided equally between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations.

The rule waives all points of order against the consideration of the bill and the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in this report. Each amendment listed may be offered only in the order printed in this report, may be offered only by a Member designated in this report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in this report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. The rule waives all points of order against such amendments.

The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Section 2 of the rule allows the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to permit amendments printed in this report to be considered out of the order printed, provided the Majority Leader or

his designee announces such a request from the floor no sooner than one hour before its consideration.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER

Amendments debatable for time specified

DeLay—Provides legal protections to ensure that American citizens, especially U.S. military personnel, are not prosecuted by the International Criminal Court for actions undertaken by them on behalf of the U.S. government unless and until the Senate ratifies the treaty establishing the Court. (20 minutes)

Hyde/Lantos/Sweeney—Establishes the additional preconditions of the U.S. return to the U.N. Human Rights Commission and to a determination on the voting practices in the U.N. to the release of \$244 million in previously appropriated funds to pay U.S. arrearages to the U.N. and other international organizations. (40 minutes)

Tancredo—Removes language authorizing the payment of funds required for the U.S. to rejoin the U.N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and removes language expressing the Sense of Congress that the president should renew the membership and participation of the U.S. in the U.N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. (20 minutes)

Hyde/Barcia/Smith (NJ)/Oberstar—Strikes Sections 131 through 133 of the bill—the effect being to preserve the President’s legal authority to implement the pro-life “Mexico city Policy” which prohibits U.S. population assistance funds from being made available to foreign organizations that perform or actively promote abortions in foreign countries. (60 minutes)

Amendments Debatable for 10 minutes each

Lampson—Extends the reporting requirement of the Department of State on the compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction to 2003.

Slaughter—Requires the Secretary of State to file a bi-annual report on the status of the German Foundation “Remembrance, Responsibility, and the Future,” which was established by the U.S. and Germany in July, 2000, to settle all Holocaust era slave labor, forced labor, banking and insurance claims against German industry. Expresses the Sense of Congress that the determination of the Secretary’s report should be reflected in statements of interest filed by the U.S. government and that all valid slave labor claims should be paid pursuant to the agreement without regard to the settlement of any other claims.

Hyde—Corrects a drafting error in P.L. 106–113 eliminating language imposing a two-year waiting period for the filing of certain grievances, and provides instead that the normal two-year time limit may be extended to as long as three years in certain circumstances.

Bartlett—Restricts the release of \$244 million in previously appropriated funds to pay U.S. arrearages to the U.N. until such time as the GAO completes a report to Congress relating to U.S. voluntary contributions to the U.N. for peacekeeping operations from 1990–2001.

Velázquez—Requires U.S. AID to conduct an evaluation of industries under-represented by small businesses in U.S. AID contracts.

Jackson-Lee—Requires the Department of State to compile an annual human rights country report on children used as soldiers.

Sanders/Morella—Reauthorizes through 2003 funding and certain provisions of the Victims of Trafficking Assistance Act and ensures to the maximum extent practicable that program initiatives authorized under this section provide support to local in-country nongovernmental organizations to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services to victims of trafficking.

Miller (FL)—Requires a report to Congress on efforts between the U.S. and the governments of foreign countries to extradite criminals to the U.S. during the preceding year. The report would consist of a country-by-country report of the number of outstanding extradition cases, the number of extradition requests made by the U.S. that have been denied, and any reasons for delays in extradition and specific actions taken by the U.S. to obtain extradition.

Manzullo—Renders the 6 American TWA victims eligible for compensation on the same basis as are complainants associated with the five other complaints listed in P.L. 106–386.

Brady (TX)—Sense of Congress to develop and implement a process for negotiating new effective extradition treaties.

Faleomavaega—Sense of Congress recognizing the extraordinary importance of the national elections this year in Fiji, East Timor and Peru.

Brady (TX)—Sense of Congress regarding the murder of John Alvis in Azerbaijan.

Flake—Sense of Congress condemning the anti-Semitic remarks of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad.

Weiner—Sense of Congress requesting the Secretary of State to review the current Travel Warning in place for Israel, the West Bank and Gaza to determine which areas within those regions may be visited safely and which areas present the highest risk to Americans traveling abroad.

Underwood—Sense of Congress supporting the recent agreements outlined in the Joint Statement by the U.S. and the Republic of the Philippines on a Framework for Bilateral Cooperation in the Environmental and Public Health and encourages an objective non-governmental study which would examine environmental contamination and health effects emanating from former U.S. military facilities in the Philippines, following departure of U.S. military forces from the Philippines in 1992.

Shays—Sense of Congress that, to the degree permitted by security considerations, Peace Corps offices abroad should be permitted at locations separate from a U.S. embassy.

Engel—Extends the Congress' sympathy to the brave men and women who were incarcerated by the Axis powers during WWII and their families for the hardships they endured and encourages foreign nations that incarcerated U.S. civilians during WWII to formally apologize to these individuals and their families.

Traficant—Sense of Congress that any entity that receives funds under this bill should purchase American-made products.

Lantos—Prohibits IMET for the armed forces of Lebanon unless the President certifies that the Lebanese Army has deployed to the

internationally recognized border between Lebanon and Israel and the Government of Lebanon is effectively asserting its authority.

Menendez—Prohibits U.S. funding to programs and projects of the International Atomic Agency in Iran, unless the Secretary of State determines that such programs and projects are consistent with U.S. nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals, and will not provide Iran with training or experience relevant to the development of nuclear weapons, and are not being used as a cover for the acquisition of nuclear technology.

Lantos—Outlines a 3–5 year U.S. trade, aid, and security agenda for East Timor, which is currently under UN control and is scheduled for full independence later this year.

Lantos—Adds a new title at the end of the bill called the Freedom Investment Act of 2001 which provides 1% of funds made available under the Dept. of State’s Diplomatic and Consular Programs account for fiscal year 2004 and thereafter is authorized to be available only for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor and overseas human rights positions.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER UNDER THE RULE

1. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE DELAY OF TEXAS, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 20 MINUTES

Page 90, after line 8, add the following:

Subtitle B—American Servicemembers’ Protection Act

SEC. 631. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “American Servicemembers’ Protection Act of 2001”.

SEC. 632. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On July 17, 1998, the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, meeting in Rome, Italy, adopted the “Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.” The vote on whether to proceed with the Statute was 120 in favor to 7 against, with 21 countries abstaining. The United States voted against final adoption of the Rome Statute.

(2) As of April 30, 2001, 139 countries had signed the Rome Statute and 30 had ratified it. Pursuant to Article 126 of the Rome Statute, the Statute will enter into force on the first day of the month after the 60th day following the date on which the 60th country deposits an instrument ratifying the Statute.

(3) Since adoption of the Rome Statute, a Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court has met regularly to draft documents to implement the Rome Statute, including Rules of Procedure and Evidence, Elements of Crimes, and a definition of the Crime of Aggression.

(4) During testimony before the Congress following the adoption of the Rome Statute, the lead United States negotiator, Ambassador David Scheffer stated that the United States

could not sign the Rome Statute because certain critical negotiating objectives of the United States had not been achieved. As a result, he stated: "We are left with consequences that do not serve the cause of international justice."

(5) Ambassador Scheffer went on to tell the Congress that: "Multinational peacekeeping forces operating in a country that has joined the treaty can be exposed to the Court's jurisdiction even if the country of the individual peacekeeper has not joined the treaty. Thus, the treaty purports to establish an arrangement whereby United States armed forces operating overseas could be conceivably prosecuted by the international court even if the United States has not agreed to be bound by the treaty. Not only is this contrary to the most fundamental principles of treaty law, it could inhibit the ability of the United States to use its military to meet alliance obligations and participate in multinational operations, including humanitarian interventions to save civilian lives. Other contributors to peacekeeping operations will be similarly exposed."

(6) Notwithstanding these concerns, President Clinton directed that the United States sign the Rome Statute on December 31, 2000. In a statement issued that day, he stated that in view of the unremedied deficiencies of the Rome Statute, "I will not, and do not recommend that my successor submit the Treaty to the Senate for advice and consent until our fundamental concerns are satisfied".

(7) Any American prosecuted by the International Criminal Court will, under the Rome Statute, be denied procedural protections to which all Americans are entitled under the Bill of Rights to the United States Constitution, such as the right to trial by jury.

(8) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States deserve the full protection of the United States Constitution wherever they are stationed or deployed around the world to protect the vital national interests of the United States. The United States Government has an obligation to protect the members of its Armed Forces, to the maximum extent possible, against criminal prosecutions carried out by United Nations officials under procedures that deny them their constitutional rights.

(9) In addition to exposing members of the Armed Forces of the United States to the risk of international criminal prosecution, the Rome Statute creates a risk that the President and other senior elected and appointed officials of the United States Government may be prosecuted by the International Criminal Court. Particularly if the Preparatory Commission agrees on a definition of the Crime of Aggression over United States objections, senior United States officials may be at risk of criminal prosecution for national security decisions involving such matters as responding to acts of terrorism, preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and deterring aggression. No less than members of the Armed Forces of the United States, senior officials of the United States Government deserve the full protection of the United States Constitution with respect to official actions taken by them to protect the national interests of the United States.

SEC. 633. WAIVER AND TERMINATION OF PROHIBITIONS OF THIS ACT.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO INITIALLY WAIVE SECTIONS 635 AND 637.**—The President is authorized to waive the prohibitions and requirements of sections 635 and 637 for a single period of one year. Such a waiver may be issued only if the President at least 15 days in advance of exercising such authority—

(1) notifies the appropriate congressional committees of the intention to exercise such authority; and

(2) determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the International Criminal Court has entered into a binding agreement that—

(A) prohibits the International Criminal Court from seeking to exercise jurisdiction over the following persons with respect to actions undertaken by them in an official capacity:

(i) covered United States persons;

(ii) covered allied persons; and

(iii) individuals who were covered United States persons or covered allied persons; and

(B) ensures that no person described in subparagraph

(A) will be arrested, detained, prosecuted, or imprisoned by or on behalf of the International Criminal Court.

(b) **AUTHORITY TO EXTEND WAIVER OF SECTIONS 635 AND 637.**—The President is authorized to waive the prohibitions and requirements of sections 635 and 637 for successive periods of one year each upon the expiration of a previous waiver pursuant to subsection (a) or this subsection. Such a waiver may be issued only if the President at least fifteen days in advance of exercising such authority—

(1) notifies the appropriate congressional committees of the intention to exercise such authority; and

(2) determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the International Criminal Court—

(A) remains party to, and has continued to abide by, a binding agreement that—

(i) prohibits the International Criminal Court from seeking to exercise jurisdiction over the following persons with respect to actions undertaken by them in an official capacity:

(I) covered United States persons;

(II) covered allied persons; and

(III) individuals who were covered United States persons or covered allied persons; and

(ii) ensures that no person described in clause (i) will be arrested, detained, prosecuted, or imprisoned by or on behalf of the International Criminal Court; and

(B) has taken no steps to arrest, detain, prosecute, or imprison any person described in clause (i) of subparagraph (A).

(c) **AUTHORITY TO WAIVE SECTIONS 634 AND 636 WITH RESPECT TO AN INVESTIGATION OR PROSECUTION OF A NAMED INDIVIDUAL.**—The President is authorized to waive the prohibitions and requirements of sections 634 and 636 to the degree they would prevent United States cooperation with an investigation or prosecution of

a named individual by the International Criminal Court. Such a waiver may be issued only if the President at least 15 days in advance of exercising such authority—

(1) notifies the appropriate congressional committees of the intention to exercise such authority; and

(2) determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) a waiver pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of the prohibitions and requirements of sections 635 and 637 is in effect;

(B) there is reason to believe that the named individual committed the crime or crimes that are the subject of the International Criminal Court's investigation or prosecution;

(C) it is in the national interest of the United States for the International Criminal Court's investigation or prosecution of the named individual to proceed; and

(D) in investigating events related to actions by the named individual, none of the following persons will be investigated, arrested, detained, prosecuted, or imprisoned by or on behalf of the International Criminal Court with respect to actions undertaken by them in an official capacity:

(i) Covered United States persons.

(ii) Covered allied persons.

(iii) Individuals who were covered United States persons or covered allied persons.

(d) **TERMINATION OF WAIVER PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (c).**—Any waiver or waivers exercised pursuant to subsection (c) of the prohibitions and requirements of sections 634 and 636 shall terminate at any time that a waiver pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of the prohibitions and requirements of sections 635 and 637 expires and is not extended pursuant to subsection (b).

(e) **TERMINATION OF PROHIBITIONS OF THIS ACT.**—The prohibitions and requirements of sections 634, 635, 636, and 637 shall cease to apply, and the authority of section 638 shall terminate, if the United States becomes a party to the International Criminal Court pursuant to a treaty made under article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 634. PROHIBITION ON COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(a) **CONSTRUCTION.**—The provisions of this section—

(1) apply only to cooperation with the International Criminal Court and shall not be construed to apply to cooperation with an ad hoc international criminal tribunal established by the United Nations Security Council before or after the date of the enactment of this Act to investigate and prosecute war crimes committed in a specific country or during a specific conflict; and

(2) shall not be construed to prohibit—

(A) any action permitted under section 638;

(B) any other action taken by members of the Armed Forces of the United States outside the territory of the United States while engaged in military operations involving the threat or use of force when necessary to protect

such personnel from harm or to ensure the success of such operations; or

(C) communication by the United States to the International Criminal Court of its policy with respect to a particular matter.

(b) PROHIBITION ON RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR COOPERATION.—No agency or entity of the United States Government or of any State or local government, including any court, may cooperate with the International Criminal Court in response to a request for cooperation submitted by the International Criminal Court pursuant to Part 9 of the Rome Statute.

(c) PROHIBITION ON SPECIFIC FORMS OF COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE.—No agency or entity of the United States Government or of any State or local government, including any court, may provide financial support or other cooperation, support, or assistance to the International Criminal Court, including by undertaking any action described in the following articles of the Rome Statute with the purpose or intent of cooperating with, or otherwise providing support or assistance to, the International Criminal Court:

(1) Article 89 (relating to arrest, extradition, and transit of suspects).

(2) Article 92 (relating to provisional arrest of suspects).

(3) Article 93 (relating to seizure of property, asset forfeiture, execution of searches and seizures, service of warrants and other judicial process, taking of evidence, and similar matters).

(d) RESTRICTION ON ASSISTANCE PURSUANT TO MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATIES.—The United States shall exercise its rights to limit the use of assistance provided under all treaties and executive agreements for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, multilateral conventions with legal assistance provisions, and extradition treaties, to which the United States is a party, and in connection with the execution or issuance of any letter rogatory, to prevent the transfer to, or other use by, the International Criminal Court of any assistance provided by the United States under such treaties and letters rogatory.

(e) PROHIBITION ON INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS.—No agent of the International Criminal Court may conduct, in the United States or any territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, any investigative activity relating to a preliminary inquiry, investigation, prosecution, or other proceeding at the International Criminal Court.

SEC. 635. RESTRICTION ON UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN CERTAIN UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.

(a) POLICY.—Effective beginning on the date on which the Rome Statute enters into force pursuant to Article 126 of the Rome Statute, the President should use the voice and vote of the United States in the United Nations Security Council to ensure that each resolution of the Security Council authorizing any peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations permanently exempts, at a minimum, members of the Armed Forces of the United States participating in such operation from criminal prosecution by the International Criminal Court for actions undertaken by such personnel in connection with the operation.

(b) **RESTRICTION.**—Members of the Armed Forces of the United States may not participate in any peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations, the creation of which is authorized by the United Nations Security Council on or after the date that the Rome Statute enters into effect pursuant to Article 126 of the Rome Statute, unless the President has submitted to the appropriate congressional committees a certification described in subsection (c) with respect to such operation.

(c) **CERTIFICATION.**—The certification referred to in subsection (b) is a certification by the President that members of the Armed Forces of the United States are able to participate in the peacekeeping or peace enforcement operation without risk of criminal prosecution by the International Criminal Court because—

(1) in authorizing the operation, the United Nations Security Council permanently exempted, at a minimum, members of the Armed Forces of the United States participating in the operation from criminal prosecution by the International Criminal Court for actions undertaken by them in connection with the operation;

(2) each country in which members of the Armed Forces of the United States participating in the operation will be present is either not a party to the International Criminal Court and has not invoked the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court pursuant to Article 12 of the Rome Statute, or has entered into an agreement in accordance with Article 98 of the Rome Statute preventing the International Criminal Court from proceeding against members of the Armed Forces of the United States present in that country; or

(3) the United States has taken other appropriate steps to guarantee that members of the Armed Forces of the United States participating in the operation will not be prosecuted by the International Criminal Court for actions undertaken by such personnel in connection with the operation.

SEC. 636. PROHIBITION ON DIRECT OR INDIRECT TRANSFER OF CERTAIN CLASSIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(a) **DIRECT TRANSFER.**—Not later than the date on which the Rome Statute enters into force, the President shall ensure that appropriate procedures are in place to prevent the transfer of classified national security information to the International Criminal Court.

(b) **INDIRECT TRANSFER.**—Not later than the date on which the Rome Statute enters into force, the President shall ensure that appropriate procedures are in place to prevent the transfer of classified national security information relevant to matters under consideration by the International Criminal Court to the United Nations and to the government of any country that is a party to the International Criminal Court unless the United Nations or that government, as the case may be, has provided written assurances that such information will not be made available to the International Criminal Court.

(c) **CONSTRUCTION.**—The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit any action permitted under section 638.

SEC. 637. PROHIBITION OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO PARTIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(a) **PROHIBITION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE.**—Subject to subsections (b) and (c), no United States military assistance may be provided to the government of a country that is a party to the International Criminal Court.

(b) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the prohibition of subsection (a) with respect to a particular country—

(1) for one or more periods not exceeding one year each, if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that it is vital to the national interest of the United States to waive such prohibition; and

(2) permanently, if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such country has entered into an agreement with the United States pursuant to Article 98 of the Rome Statute preventing the International Criminal Court from proceeding against United States personnel present in such country.

(c) **EXEMPTION.**—The prohibition of subsection (a) shall not apply to the government of—

(1) a NATO member country;

(2) a major non-NATO ally (including, inter alia, Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand); or

(3) Taiwan.

SEC. 638. AUTHORITY TO FREE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN OTHER PERSONS HELD CAPTIVE BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—The President is authorized to use all means necessary and appropriate to bring about the release from captivity of any person described in subsection (b) who is being detained or imprisoned against that person's will by or on behalf of the International Criminal Court.

(b) **PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO BE FREED.**—The authority of subsection (a) shall extend to the following persons:

(1) Covered United States persons.

(2) Covered allied persons.

(3) Individuals detained or imprisoned for official actions taken while the individual was a covered United States person or a covered allied person, and in the case of a covered allied person, upon the request of such government.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE.**—When any person described in subsection (b) is arrested, detained, prosecuted, or imprisoned by or on behalf of the International Criminal Court, the authority under subsection (a) may be used—

(1) for the provision of legal representation and other legal assistance to that person (including, in the case of a person entitled to assistance under section 1037 of title 10, United States Code, representation and other assistance in the manner provided in that section); and

(2) for the provision of exculpatory evidence on behalf of that person.

(d) **BRIBES AND OTHER INDUCEMENTS NOT AUTHORIZED.**—Subsection (a) does not authorize the payment of bribes or the provi-

sion of other incentives to induce the release from captivity of a person described in subsection (b).

SEC. 639. ALLIANCE COMMAND ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) **REPORT ON ALLIANCE COMMAND ARRANGEMENTS.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report with respect to each military alliance to which the United States is party—

(1) describing the degree to which members of the Armed Forces of the United States may, in the context of military operations undertaken by or pursuant to that alliance, be placed under the command or operational control of foreign military officers subject to the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court because they are nationals of a party to the International Criminal Court; and

(2) evaluating the degree to which members of the Armed Forces of the United States engaged in military operations undertaken by or pursuant to that alliance may be exposed to greater risks as a result of being placed under the command or operational control of foreign military officers subject to the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.

(b) **DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO ACHIEVE ENHANCED PROTECTION FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a description of modifications to command and operational control arrangements within military alliances to which the United States is a party that could be made in order to reduce any risks to members of the Armed Forces of the United States identified pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(c) **SUBMISSION IN CLASSIFIED FORM.**—The report under subsection (a), and the description of measures under subsection (b), or appropriate parts thereof, may be submitted in classified form.

SEC. 640. WITHHOLDINGS.

Funds withheld from the United States share of assessments to the United Nations or any other international organization during any fiscal year pursuant to section 705 of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 (as enacted by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106–113; 113 Stat. 1501A–460), are authorized to be transferred to the Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance Account of the Department of State.

SEC. 641. NONDELEGATION.

The authorities vested in the President by sections 633, 635(c), and 637(b) may not be delegated by the President pursuant to section 301 of title 3, United States Code, or any other provision of law.

SEC. 642. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act and in sections 705 and 706 of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee

on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) CLASSIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION.—The term “classified national security information” means information that is classified or classifiable under Executive Order 12958 or a successor Executive order.

(3) COVERED ALLIED PERSONS.—The term “covered allied persons” means military personnel, elected or appointed officials, and other persons employed by or working on behalf of the government of a NATO member country, a major non-NATO ally (including, inter alia, Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand), or Taiwan, for so long as that government is not a party to the International Criminal Court and wishes its officials and other persons working on its behalf to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.

(4) COVERED UNITED STATES PERSONS.—The term “covered United States persons” means members of the Armed Forces of the United States, elected or appointed officials of the United States Government, and other persons employed by or working on behalf of the United States Government, for so long as the United States is not a party to the International Criminal Court.

(5) EXTRADITION.—The terms “extradition” and “extradite” include both “extradition” and “surrender” as those terms are defined in article 102 of the Rome Statute.

(6) INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The term “International Criminal Court” means the court established by the Rome Statute.

(7) MAJOR NON-NATO ALLY.—The term “major non-NATO ally” means a country that has been so designated in accordance with section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(8) PARTY TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The term “party to the International Criminal Court” means a government that has deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession to the Rome Statute, and has not withdrawn from the Rome Statute pursuant to Article 127 thereof.

(9) PEACEKEEPING OPERATION UNDER CHAPTER VI OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR PEACE ENFORCEMENT OPERATION UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.—The term “peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations” means any military operation to maintain or restore international peace and security that—

(A) is authorized by the United Nations Security Council under chapter VI or VII of the charter of the United Nations; and

(B) is paid for from assessed contributions of United Nations members that are made available for peacekeeping or peace enforcement activities.

(10) ROME STATUTE.—The term “Rome Statute” means the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries

on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court on July 17, 1998.

(11) SUPPORT.—The term “support” means assistance of any kind, including financial support, material support, services, intelligence sharing, law enforcement cooperation, the training or detail of personnel, and the arrest or detention of individuals.

(12) UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE.—The term “United States military assistance” means—

(A) assistance provided under chapters 2 through 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311 et seq.);

(B) defense articles or defense services furnished with the financial assistance of the United States Government, including through loans and guarantees; or

(C) military training or education activities provided by any agency or entity of the United States Government.

Such term does not include activities reportable under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.).

2. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE HYDE OF ILLINOIS, OR REPRESENTATIVE LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 40 MINUTES

Page 76, after line 12, insert the following new subsection (and redesignate the subsequent subsections accordingly):

(a) ADDITIONAL RESTRICTION ON RELEASE OF ARREARAGE PAYMENTS RELATING TO UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP ON THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND USE OF SECRET BALLOTS.—In addition to the satisfaction of all other preconditions applicable to the obligation and expenditure of funds authorized to be appropriated by section 911(a)(3) of the United Nations Reform Act of 1999, such funds may not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of State certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the United States has obtained full membership on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights for a term commencing after May 3, 2001; and

(2)(A) neither the United Nations nor any specialized agency of the United Nations takes any action or exercises any authority by any vote of the membership of the body by a secret ballot which prevents the identification of each vote with the member casting the ballot; or

(B) a detailed analysis of voting within the United Nations and specialized agencies of the United Nations has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the use of secret ballots can serve the interests of the United States and that analysis has been transmitted to the appropriate congressional committees.

3. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE TANCREDO OF COLORADO, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 20 MINUTES

Page 16, strike line 21 and all that follows through line 10 on page 17.

Page 117, strike line 5 and all that follows through line 2 on page 119.

-
4. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE HYDE OF ILLINOIS, OR REPRESENTATIVE BARCIA OF MICHIGAN, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 60 MINUTES

Page 27, strike line 9 and all that follows through line 2 on page 30.

-
5. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE LAMPSON OF TEXAS, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 32, after line 5, insert the following:

(e) REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE HAGUE CONVENTION ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION.—Section 2803(a) of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (as contained in division G of Public Law 105–277) is amended in the first sentence by striking “2001,” and inserting “2003,”.

-
6. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE SLAUGHTER OF NEW YORK, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 43, insert the following after line 21:

SEC. 214. REPORT CONCERNING THE GERMAN FOUNDATION “REMEMBRANCE, RESPONSIBILITY, AND THE FUTURE”.

(a) REPORT CONCERNING THE GERMAN FOUNDATION “REMEMBRANCE, RESPONSIBILITY, AND THE FUTURE”.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter until the authority of the German Foundation terminates, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on whether or not—

(1) during the 180-day period preceding the date of the report, the German Bundestag has authorized the allocation of funds to the Foundation, in accordance with section 17 of the law on the creation of the Foundation, enacted by the Federal Republic of Germany on August 8, 2000;

(2) the entire sum of DM 10,000,000,000 has been made available to the German Foundation in accordance with Annex B to the Joint Statement of July 17, 2000;

(3) during the 180-day period preceding the date of the report, any company or companies investigating a claim, who are members of ICHEIC, provided to the claimant, within 90 days after receiving the claim, a status report on the claim, or a decision that included—

(A) an explanation of the decision, pursuant to those standards of ICHEIC to be applied in approving claims;

(B) all documents relevant to the claim that were retrieved in the investigation; and

(C) an explanation of the procedures for appeal of the decision;

(4) offers made to settle claims referred to in paragraph (3) were based on the most recent uniform valuation and currency guidelines issued by ICHEIC;

(5) during the 180-day period preceding the date of the report, any entity that elected to determine claims under Article 1(4) of the Agreement was required to comply with the standards of proof, criteria for publishing policyholder names, valuation standards, auditing requirements, and decisions of the Chairman of ICHEIC;

(6) during the 180-day period preceding the date of the report, an independent process to appeal decisions made by any entity that elected to determine claims under Article 1(4) of the Agreement was available to and accessible by any claimant wishing to appeal such a decision, and the appellate body had the jurisdiction and resources necessary to fully investigate each claim on appeal and provide a timely response;

(7) an independent audit of compliance by every entity that has elected to determine claims under Article 1(4) of the Agreement has been conducted; and

(8) the administrative and operation expenses incurred by ICHEIC are appropriate for the administration of claims described in paragraph (3).

The Secretary of State's report shall include his justification for each determination under this subsection.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the determination with respect to each matter set forth in paragraphs (1) through (8) of section 3(a) should be reflected in statements of interests of the United States Government filed pursuant to Article 2(1) of the Agreement; and

(2) all valid slave labor claims should be paid pursuant to the Agreement without regard to the settlement of any other claim covered in Article (1) of the Agreement.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term “Agreement” means the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the Foundation “Remembrance, Responsibility and the Future”, done at Berlin July 17, 2000.

(2) ANNEX B TO THE JOINT STATEMENT OF JULY 17, 2000.—The term “Annex B to the Joint Statement of July 17, 2000” means Annex B to the Joint Statement on occasion of the final plenary meeting concluding international talks on the preparation of the Federal Foundation “Remembrance, Responsibility and the Future”, done at Berlin on July 17, 2000.

(3) GERMAN FOUNDATION.—The term “German Foundation” means the Foundation “Remembrance, Responsibility and the Future” referred to in the Agreement.

(4) ICHEIC.—The term “ICHEIC” means the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims referred to in Article 1(4) of the Agreement.

7. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE HYDE OF ILLINOIS, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 66, after line 12, add the following:

SEC. 344. CORRECTION OF TIME LIMIT FOR GRIEVANCE FILING.

Section 1104(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4134(a)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “but in no case less than two years after the occurrence giving rise to the grievance” and inserting “but in no case more than three years after the occurrence giving rise to the grievance.”.

SEC. 345. CLARIFICATION OF SEPARATION FOR CAUSE.

Section 610(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4010(a)) is amended—

- (a) in paragraph (1), by inserting “decide to” after “may”;
- (b) by striking paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) and inserting the following:

“(2) When the Secretary decides under paragraph (1) to separate, on the basis of misconduct, any member of the service (other than a United States citizen employed under section 311 who is not a family member) who either (A) is serving under a career appointment, or (B) is serving under a limited appointment, the member may not be separated from the Service until the member receives a hearing before the Foreign Service Grievance Board and the Board decides that cause for separation has been established, unless the member waives the right to such a hearing in writing, or the member’s appointment has expired, whichever occurs first.

“(3) If the Board decides that cause for separation has not been established, the Board may direct the Department to pay reasonable attorneys fees to the extent and in the manner provided by section 1107(b)(5). A hearing under this paragraph shall be conducted in accordance with the hearing procedures applicable to grievances under section 1106 and shall be in lieu of any other administrative procedure authorized or required by this or any other law. Section 1110 shall apply to proceedings under this paragraph.

“(4) Notwithstanding the hearing required by paragraph (2), when the Secretary decides to separate a member of the Service for cause, the member shall be placed on leave without pay. If the member does not waive the right to a hearing, and the Board decides that cause for separation has not been established, the member shall be reinstated with back pay.”.

8. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE BARTLETT OF MARYLAND, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 76, after line 12, insert the following new subsection (and redesignate the subsequent subsections accordingly):

(a) **ADDITIONAL RESTRICTION ON RELEASE OF ARREARAGE PAYMENTS RELATING TO GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE REPORT ON UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.—**

(1) In addition to the satisfaction of all other preconditions applicable to the obligation and expenditure of funds authorized to be appropriated by section 911(a)(3) of the United Nations Reform Act of 1999, such funds may not be obligated or expended until the date on which the General Accounting Office submits a report to Congress under paragraph (2) or September 30, 2001, whichever occurs first.

(2) Not later than September 30, 2001, the General Accounting Office, in consultation with the Department of Defense, shall submit to the Congress a detailed accounting of United States contributions to United Nations peacekeeping operations during the period 1990 through 2001, including a review of any reimbursement by the United Nations for such contributions.

9. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 95, after line 3, add the following:

SEC. 706. PARTICIPATION BY SMALL BUSINESSES IN PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS OF USAID.

(a) STUDY.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall conduct a study to determine what industries are under-represented by small businesses in the procurement contracts of the Agency.

(b) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the designated congressional committees a report that contains the following:

(1) The results of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a).

(2)(A) A specific plan of outreach to include measurable achievement milestones, to increase both the total numbers of contracts and the percentage of total contract dollars to small business, small disadvantaged business, women-owned businesses (as such terms are defined in the Small Business Act), and small businesses participating in the program under section 8(a) of such Act.

(B) The plan shall include proposals for all contracts (Washington, D.C.-based, field-based, and host country contracts) issued by the Agency or on behalf of the Agency.

(C) The plan shall include proposals and milestones of the Agency to increase the amount of subcontracting to businesses described in subparagraph (A) by the prime contractors of the Agency.

(D) The milestones described in subparagraph (C) shall include a description of how the Agency will use failure to meet goals by prime contractors as a ranking factor in evaluating any other submissions from this vendor for future contracts by the Agency.

(c) SEMIANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator shall submit to the designated congressional committees on a semiannual basis a report that contains a description of the percentage of total contract dollars awarded and the total numbers of contracts awarded to businesses described in subsection (b)(2)(A), including a description of achievements toward measurable milestones for both direct contracts of the Agency, host country contracts, and for subcontracting by prime contractors of the Agency.

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “designated congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Small Business of the Senate.

10. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 95, after line 3, add the following:

SEC. 706. ANNUAL HUMAN RIGHTS COUNTRY REPORTS ON CHILD SOLDIERS.

(a) COUNTRIES RECEIVING ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—Section 116(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking “and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(9)(A) wherever applicable, a description of the nature and extent of—

“(i) the recruitment and conscription of individuals under the age of 18 by armed forces of the government of the country, government-supported paramilitaries, or other armed groups, and the participation of such individuals in such groups; and

“(ii) the participation of such individuals in conflict;

“(B) what steps, if any, taken by the government of the country to eliminate such practices; and

“(C) such other information related to the use by the country of individuals under the age of 18 as soldiers, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary of State.”.

(b) COUNTRIES RECEIVING SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—Section 502B(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(b)) is amended by inserting after the sixth sentence the following: “Each report under this section shall also include (i) wherever applicable, a description of the nature and extent of the recruitment and conscription of individuals under the age of 18 by armed forces of the government of the country, government-supported paramilitaries, or other armed groups, the participation of such individuals in such groups, and the participation of such individuals in conflict, (ii) what steps, if any, taken by the government of the country to eliminate such practices, and (iii) such other information related to the use by the country of individuals under the age of 18 as soldiers, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary of State.”.

11. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE SANDERS OF VERMONT, OR REPRESENTATIVE MORELLA OF MARYLAND, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 95, after line 3, add the following:

SEC. 706. AMENDMENTS TO THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.

(a) ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.—Section 107(a)(1) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act

of 2000 is amended by adding at the end the following: “In addition, such programs and initiatives shall, to the maximum extent practicable, include the following:

“(A) Support for local in-country nongovernmental organization-operated hotlines, culturally and linguistically appropriate protective shelters, and regional and international nongovernmental organization networks and databases on trafficking, including support to assist nongovernmental organizations in establishing service centers and systems that are mobile and extend beyond large cities.

“(B) Support for nongovernmental organizations and advocates to provide legal, social, and other services and assistance to trafficked individuals, particularly those individuals in detention.

“(C) Education and training for trafficked women and girls upon their return home.

“(D) The safe reintegration of trafficked individuals into an appropriate community or family, with full respect for the wishes, dignity, and safety of the trafficked individual.

“(E) Support for increasing or developing programs to assist families of victims in locating, repatriating, and treating their trafficked family members.”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 113 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “for fiscal year 2002” and inserting “for each of the fiscal years 2002 and 2003”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “and \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002” and inserting “, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, and \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2003”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “for fiscal year 2001” and inserting “for each of the fiscal years 2001, 2002, and 2003”; and

(3) in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (e), by striking “and \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002” each place it appears and inserting “, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, and \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2003”.

12. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE MILLER OF FLORIDA, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 95, after line 3, add the following:

SEC. 706. REPORT ON EXTRADITION EFFORTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Attorney General, shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report on efforts between the United States and the governments of foreign countries to extradite to the United States individuals described in paragraph (2).

(2) INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.—An individual described in this paragraph is an individual who is being held in custody by the

government of a foreign country (or who is otherwise known to be in the foreign country), and with respect to which a competent authority of the United States—

(A) has charged with a major extraditable offense described in paragraph (3);

(B) has found guilty of committing a major extraditable offense described in paragraph (3); or

(C) is seeking extradition in order to complete a judicially pronounced penalty of deprivation of liberty for a major extraditable offense described in paragraph (3).

(3) MAJOR EXTRADITABLE OFFENSES DESCRIBED.—A major extraditable offense described in this paragraph is an offense of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, aggravated assault, kidnapping, abduction, or other false imprisonment, drug trafficking, terrorism, or rape.

(b) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The report required under subsection (a) shall also include the following:

(1) The aggregate number of individuals described in subsection (a)(2) who are being held in custody by all governments of foreign countries (or are otherwise known to be in the foreign countries), including the name of each such foreign country and the number of such individuals held in custody by the government of each such foreign country.

(2) The aggregate number of requests by competent authorities of the United States to extradite to the United States such individuals that have been denied by each foreign government, the reasons why such individuals have not been so extradited, and the specific actions the United States has taken to obtain extradition.

(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In preparing the report under subsection (a), the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Attorney General—

(1) shall establish procedures under which a competent authority of a State, which is requesting extradition of 1 or more individuals from a foreign country as described in subsection (a)(2) and with respect to which the foreign country has failed to comply with such request, may submit to the Attorney General appropriate information with respect to such extradition request; and

(2) shall include information received under paragraph (1) in the report under subsection (a).

13. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE MANZULLO OF ILLINOIS, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 95, after line 3, add the following:

SEC. 706. PAYMENT OF ANTI-TERRORISM JUDGMENTS.

Section 2002(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386; 114 Stat. 1542)), is amended by inserting “June 6, 2000,” after “March 15, 2000,”.

14. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE BRADY OF TEXAS, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 122, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF EFFECTIVE EXTRADITION TREATIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) According to the Department of Justice, there are approximately 3,000 open extradition cases worldwide at any time.

(2) The United States has extradition treaties with only approximately 60 percent of the worlds nations.

(3) Of such treaties, nearly half were enacted prior to World War II and are seriously out of date.

(4) Treaties enacted prior to the 1970's are basically ineffective because only specific crimes listed in the treaties are extraditable offenses.

(5) Treaties negotiated since the 1970's are much more effective because they are flexible and reflect modern criminal justice issues such as international child abduction and cybercrimes.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress calls on the Secretary of State to develop and implement a process for negotiating new effective extradition treaties with countries with which the United States has no current extradition treay, as well as renegotiating old ineffective treaties, and to work closely with the Department of Justice in achieving these objectives.

15. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE FALEOMAVEGA OF AMERICAN SAMOA, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 122, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS RELATING TO UPCOMING ELECTIONS IN FIJI, EAST TIMOR, AND PERU.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the upcoming national elections in Fiji and East Timor in August 2001 and Peru in June 2001 are crucial and should be conducted in a free, fair, and democratic manner; and

(2) the Secretary of State should send election monitors to Fiji, and should offer technical support, as appropriate, to East Timor and Peru, to support free and fair elections in these nations.

16. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE BRADY OF TEXAS, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 122, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE MURDER OF JOHN M. ALVIS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On November 30, 2000, John M. Alvis was brutally murdered in Baku, Azerbaijan.

(2) John Alvis was serving his final two weeks of a two year full-time commitment to the International Republican Institute, an American nongovernmental organization carrying out assistance projects for the United States Government to help promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law in Azerbaijan.

(3) Almost immediately following the news of the murder of John M. Alvis, our United States Ambassador to Azerbaijan, Ross Wilson, raised the issue with the the President of Azerbaijan and with the Minister of Interior, and was assured that every effort would be made to carry out a prompt and thorough investigation.

(4) After the murder, 18 members of Congress, led by Congressman Kevin Brady and then-Chairman of the House International Relations Committee, Ben Gilman, wrote President Aliyev expressing the commitment of the Congress to seeing John's murder solved, and Senator John McCain wrote former President Clinton's Administration requesting the FBI's involvement.

(5) The United States Ambassador to Azerbaijan continues to raise this issue with Azerbaijani officials.

(6) The Government of Azerbaijan has cooperated with the FBI to find the individual or individuals responsible for killing John Alvis.

(7) United States President George W. Bush wrote Azerbaijan's President Hedar Aliyev and thanked Azerbaijan for its efforts to find the murderer or murderers of John M. Alvis.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States and the Congress is absolutely committed to ensuring that the truth of the murder of John M. Alvis is determined and the individual or individuals responsible for this heinous act are brought to justice; and

(2) the Congress—

(A) appreciates the efforts of the Government of Azerbaijan to find the murderer or murderers of John M. Alvis and urges it to continue to make it a high priority; and

(B) urges the United States Department of State to continue to raise the issue of the murder of John M. Alvis with the Government of Azerbaijan and to make this issue a priority item in relations between the Government of the United States and the Government of Azerbaijan.

17. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE FLAKE OF ARIZONA, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 122, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT OF SYRIA CONCERNING ISRAEL.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) On March 27, 2001, at the first regular Arab summit gathering in more than 10 years, President Bashar al-Assad used his speech to lash out at Israel.

(2) On March 28, 2001, the New York Times reported, "In electing Mr. Sharon to be their leader, President Assad said,

Israelis had chosen a man who hated anything to do with Arabs and had dedicated his career to killing them.”.

(3) President Assad additionally said, “We say that the head of the government is a racist, it’s a racist government, a racist army and security force,” he said, adding that by extension, “It is a racist society and it is even more racist than the Nazis.”.

(4) On March 28, 2001, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher described President Assad’s remarks as, “absolutely wrong...totally unacceptable and inappropriate.”.

(5) On March 29, 2001, the Bush administration’s top Middle East diplomat, Assistant Secretary of State Edward Walker, responding to Assad’s remarks stated, “His statement at the Arab League was unacceptable, particularly his reference to Zionism as racism.”.

(6) On May 5, 2001, in his welcoming speech to Pope John Paul II, upon the Pope’s arrival in Damascus, President Assad said, “They, Israelis, try to kill all the principles of divine faiths with the same mentality of betraying Jesus Christ and torturing Him, and in the same way that they tried to commit treachery against Prophet Mohammad.”.

(7) On May 6, 2001, at the Umayyad Mosque, Muhammad Ziyadah, Syria’s minister of religious affairs, said, “We must be fully aware of what the enemies of God and malicious Zionism conspire to commit against Christianity and Islam.”.

(8) On May 7, 2001, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher condemned President Assad’s remarks, “Our view is that these comments are as regrettable as they are unacceptable. There’s no place from anyone or from any side for statements that inflame religious passions and hatred.”.

(9) It is only through constructive diplomacy, and not through hateful, counterproductive speech, that peace can possibly be achieved in the Middle East.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress—

(1) condemns Syrian President Bashar al-Assad for his inflammatory remarks on March 27, 2001, and May 5, 2001;

(2) expresses its solidarity with the state and people of Israel at this time of crisis;

(3) calls upon President Assad and the Syrian Government to refrain from any future inflammatory remarks;

(4) commends the Administration for its swift response to President Assad’s remarks; and

(5) urges the Administration to emphasize to Syrian Government officials the concerns of the United States about the negative impact such remarks make on Middle East peace negotiations.

18. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE WEINER OF NEW YORK, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 122, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO STATE DEPARTMENT TRAVEL WARNINGS FOR ISRAEL, THE WEST BANK AND GAZA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of State should, in an effort to provide better and more accurate information to American citizens traveling abroad, review the current travel warning in place for Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, to determine which areas present the highest threat to American citizens in the region and which areas may be visited safely; and

(2) the Secretary of State should revise the travel warning for Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza as appropriate based on the above determinations.

19. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE UNDERWOOD OF GUAM, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 122, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION AND HEALTH EFFECTS IN THE PHILIPPINES EMANATING FROM FORMER UNITED STATES MILITARY FACILITIES.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Secretary of Defense, should continue to work with the Government of the Philippines and with appropriate non-governmental organizations in the United States and the Philippines to fully identify and share all relevant information concerning environmental contamination and health effects emanating from former United States military facilities in the Philippines following departure of the United States military forces from the Philippines in 1992;

(2) the United States and the Government of the Philippines should continue to build upon the agreements outlined in the Joint Statement by the United States and the Republic of the Philippines on a Framework for Bilateral Cooperation in the Environment and Public Health signed on July 27, 2000; and

(3) Congress should encourage an objective non-governmental study which would examine environmental contamination and health effects emanating from former United States military facilities in the Philippines, following departure of United States military forces from the Philippines in 1992.

20. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE SHAYS OF CONNECTICUT, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 122, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE LOCATION OF PEACE CORPS OFFICES ABROAD.

It is the sense of the Congress that, to the degree permitted by security considerations, the Secretary of State should give favorable consideration to requests by the Director of the Peace Corps that the Secretary exercise his authority under section 606(a)(2)(B) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (22 U.S.C. 4865(a)(2)(B)) to waive certain requirements of that Act in order to permit the Peace Corps to maintain offices in foreign countries at locations separate from the United States embassy.

21. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE ENGEL OF NEW YORK, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 122, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE MISTREATMENT OF UNITED STATES CIVILIAN PRISONERS INCARCERATED BY THE AXIS POWERS DURING WORLD WAR II.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Axis Powers captured and incarcerated 18,745 United States civilians who were living or traveling abroad during World War II, of which 1,704 died or were executed in captivity.

(2) These civilian prisoners of war were subjected to barbaric prison conditions and endured torture, starvation, and disease.

(3) The incarceration of these United States civilians and the conditions of such incarceration violated international human rights principles.

(4) The vast majority of these civilian prisoners of war have never received any formal recognition or compensation for their suffering, despite the physical and emotional trauma they endured.

(5) The incarceration of United States civilians by the Axis Powers during World War II and the conditions of such incarceration violated international human rights principles.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress—

(1) extends its sympathies to the brave men and women who endured the terrible hardships of such incarceration and to their families; and

(2) encourages foreign nations that incarcerated United States civilians during World War II to formally apologize to these individuals and their families.

22. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE TRAFICANT OF OHIO, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 122, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.

In the case of any equipment or products that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided under this Act (including any amendment made by this Act), it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving such assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

23. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 153, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 863. ASSISTANCE TO LEBANON.

(a) MILITARY ASSISTANCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall not provide assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.; relating to international military education and training) to

the armed forces of the Government of Lebanon unless the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the armed forces of Lebanon have been deployed to the internationally recognized border between Lebanon and Israel; and

(2) the Government of Lebanon is effectively asserting its authority in the area in which such forces have been deployed.

(b) ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—If the President has not made the certification described in subsection (a) within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a plan to terminate assistance to Lebanon provided under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.; relating to the economic support fund).

24. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE MENENDEZ OF NEW JERSEY, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 153, after line 23, add the following:

TITLE IX—IRAN NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION PREVENTION ACT OF 2001

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Iran Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 2001”.

SEC. 902. WITHHOLDING OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY FOR PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS IN IRAN.

Section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c), the limitations of subsection (a) shall apply to programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Iran, unless the Secretary of State makes a determination in writing to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that such programs and projects are consistent with United States nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals, will not provide Iran with training or expertise relevant to the development of nuclear weapons, and are not being used as a cover for the acquisition of sensitive nuclear technology. A determination made by the Secretary of State under the preceding sentence shall be effective for the 1-year period beginning on the date of the determination.”.

SEC. 903. ANNUAL REVIEW BY SECRETARY OF STATE OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY; UNITED STATES OPPOSITION TO PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF THE AGENCY IN IRAN.

(a) ANNUAL REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall undertake a comprehensive annual review of all programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the countries described in section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

(22 U.S.C. 2227(a)) and shall determine if such programs and projects are consistent with United States nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act and on an annual basis thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report containing the results of the review under paragraph (1).

(b) OPPOSITION TO CERTAIN PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.—The Secretary of State shall direct the United States representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency to oppose programs of the Agency that are determined by the Secretary under the review conducted under subsection (a)(1) to be inconsistent with nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals of the United States.

SEC. 904. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and on an annual basis thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the United States representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report that—

(1) describes the total amount of annual assistance to Iran from the International Atomic Energy Agency, a list of Iranian officials in leadership positions at the Agency, the expected timeframe for the completion of the nuclear power reactors at the Bushehr nuclear power plant, and a summary of the nuclear materials and technology transferred to Iran from the Agency in the preceding year which could assist in the development of Iran's nuclear weapons program; and

(2) contains a description of all programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in each country described in section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)) and any inconsistencies between the technical cooperation and assistance programs and projects of the Agency and United States nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals in these countries.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—The report required to be submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, to the extent appropriate, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 905. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States Government should pursue internal reforms at the International Atomic Energy Agency that will ensure that all programs and projects funded under the Technical Cooperation and Assistance Fund of the Agency are compatible with United States nuclear nonproliferation policy and international nuclear nonproliferation norms.

25. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 153, after line 23, add the following:

TITLE IX—EAST TIMOR TRANSITION TO INDEPENDENCE ACT OF 2001

SECTION 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “East Timor Transition to Independence Act of 2001”.

SEC. 902. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On August 30, 1999, the East Timorese people voted overwhelmingly in favor of independence from Indonesia. Anti-independence militias, with the support of the Indonesian military, attempted to prevent then retaliated against this vote by launching a campaign of terror and violence, displacing 500,000 people and murdering at least 1,000 people.

(2) The violent campaign devastated East Timor’s infrastructure, destroyed or severely damaged 60 to 80 percent of public and private property, and resulted in the collapse of virtually all vestiges of government, public services and public security.

(3) The Australian-led International Force for East Timor (INTERFET) entered East Timor in September 1999 and successfully restored order. On October 25, 1999, the United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET) began to provide overall administration of East Timor, guide the people of East Timor in the establishment of a new democratic government, and maintain security and order.

(4) UNTAET and the East Timorese leadership currently anticipate that East Timor will become an independent nation as early as late 2001.

(5) East Timor is one of the poorest places in Asia. A large percentage of the population live below the poverty line, only 20 percent of East Timor’s population is literate, most of East Timor’s people remain unemployed, the annual per capita Gross National Product is \$340, and life expectancy is only 56 years.

(6) The World Bank and the United Nations have estimated that it will require \$300,000,000 in development assistance over the next three years to meet East Timor’s basic development needs.

SEC. 903. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO SUPPORT FOR EAST TIMOR.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) facilitate East Timor’s transition to independence, support formation of broad-based democracy in East Timor, help lay the groundwork for East Timor’s economic recovery, and strengthen East Timor’s security;

(2) help ensure that the nature and pace of the economic transition in East Timor is consistent with the needs and priorities of the East Timorese people, that East Timor develops a strong and independent economic infrastructure, and that the incomes of the East Timorese people rise accordingly;

(3) begin to lay the groundwork, prior to East Timor’s independence, for an equitable bilateral trade and investment relationship;

(4)(A) recognize East Timor, and establish diplomatic relations with East Timor, upon its independence;

(B) ensure that a fully functioning, fully staffed, adequately resourced, and securely maintained United States diplomatic mission is accredited to East Timor upon its independence; and

(C) in the period prior to East Timor's independence, ensure that the United States maintains an adequate diplomatic presence in East Timor, with resources sufficient to promote United States political, security, and economic interests with East Timor;

(5) support efforts by the United Nations and East Timor to ensure justice and accountability related to past atrocities in East Timor through—

(A) United Nations investigations;

(B) development of East Timor's judicial system, including appropriate technical assistance to East Timor from the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration;

(C) the possible establishment of an international tribunal for East Timor; and

(D) sharing with the United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET) and East Timorese investigators any unclassified information relevant to past atrocities in East Timor gathered by the United States Government; and

(6)(A) as an interim step, support observer status for an official delegation from East Timor to observe and participate, as appropriate, in all deliberations of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and other international institutions; and

(B) after East Timor achieves independence, support full membership for East Timor in these and other international institutions, as appropriate.

SEC. 904. BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—The President, acting through the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, is authorized to—

(1) support the development of civil society, including non-governmental organizations in East Timor;

(2) promote the development of an independent news media;

(3) support job creation, including support for small business and microenterprise programs, environmental protection, sustainable development, development of East Timor's health care infrastructure, educational programs, and programs strengthening the role of women in society;

(4) promote reconciliation, conflict resolution, and prevention of further conflict with respect to East Timor, including establishing accountability for past gross human rights violations;

(5) support the voluntary and safe repatriation and reintegration of refugees into East Timor; and

(6) support political party development, voter education, voter registration, and other activities in support of free and fair elections in East Timor.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out this section \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 905. MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive director at the International Board for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to support economic and democratic development in East Timor.

SEC. 906. PEACE CORPS ASSISTANCE.

The Director of the Peace Corps is authorized to—

(1) provide English language and other technical training for individuals in East Timor as well as other activities which promote education, economic development, and economic self-sufficiency; and

(2) quickly address immediate assistance needs in East Timor using the Peace Corps Crisis Corps, to the extent practicable.

SEC. 907. TRADE AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE.

(a) OPIC.—The President should initiate negotiations with the Government of East Timor (after independence for East Timor)—

(1) to apply to East Timor the existing agreement between the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and Indonesia; or

(2) to enter into a new agreement authorizing the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to carry out programs with respect to East Timor,

in order to expand United States investment in East Timor, emphasizing partnerships with local East Timorese enterprises.

(b) TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Trade and Development Agency is authorized to carry out projects in East Timor under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421).

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Trade and Development Agency to carry out this subsection \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.

(B) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subparagraph (A) are authorized to remain available until expended.

(c) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.—The Export-Import Bank of the United States should expand its activities in connection with exports to East Timor to the extent such activities are requested and to the extent there is a reasonable assurance of repayment.

SEC. 908. GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should encourage the Government of East Timor (after independence for East Timor) to seek to become eligible for duty-

free treatment under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.; relating to generalized system of preferences).

(b) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The United States Trade Representative and the Commissioner of the United States Customs Service are authorized to provide technical assistance to the Government of East Timor (after independence for East Timor) in order to assist East Timor to become eligible for duty-free treatment under title V of the Trade Act of 1974.

SEC. 909. BILATERAL INVESTMENT TREATY.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should seek to enter into a bilateral investment treaty with the Government of East Timor (after independence for East Timor) in order to establish a more stable legal framework for United States investment in East Timor.

SEC. 910. PLAN FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES IN EAST TIMOR.

(a) **DEVELOPMENT OF DETAILED PLAN.**—The Secretary of State shall develop a detailed plan for the official establishment of a United States diplomatic mission to East Timor, with a view to—

(1) recognize East Timor, and establish diplomatic relations with East Timor, upon its independence;

(2) ensure that a fully functioning, fully staffed, adequately resourced, and securely maintained United States diplomatic mission is accredited to East Timor upon its independence; and

(3) in the period prior to East Timor's independence, ensure that the United States maintains an adequate diplomatic presence in East Timor, with resources sufficient to promote United States political, security, and economic interests with East Timor.

(b) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than three months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that contains the detailed plan described in subsection (a), including a timetable for the official opening of a facility in Dili, East Timor, the personnel requirements for the mission, the estimated costs for establishing the facility, and its security requirements.

(2) **FORM OF REPORT.**—The report submitted under this subsection shall be in unclassified form, with a classified annex as necessary.

(c) **CONSULTATION.**—Beginning six months after the submission of the report under subsection (b), and every six months thereafter until January 1, 2004, the Secretary of State shall consult with the chairmen and ranking members of the committees specified in that paragraph on the status of the implementation of the detailed plan described in subsection (a), including any revisions to the plan (including its timetable, costs, or requirements).

SEC. 911. SECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR EAST TIMOR.

(a) **STUDY AND REPORT.**—

(1) **STUDY.**—The President shall conduct a study to determine—

(A) the extent to which East Timor's security needs can be met by the transfer of excess defense articles under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(B) the extent to which international military education and training (IMET) assistance will enhance professionalism of the armed forces of East Timor, provide training in human rights, and promote respect for human rights and humanitarian law; and

(C) the terms and conditions under which such defense articles or training, as appropriate, should be provided.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report that contains the findings of the study conducted under paragraph (1).

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date on which Congress receives the report transmitted under subsection (a), or the date on which Congress receives the certification transmitted under paragraph (2), whichever occurs later, the President is authorized—

(A) to transfer excess defense articles under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j) to East Timor in accordance with such section; and

(B) to provide military education and training under chapter 5 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.) for the armed forces of East Timor in accordance with such chapter.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in this paragraph is a certification that—

(A) East Timor has established an independent armed forces; and

(B) the assistance proposed to be provided pursuant to paragraph (1)—

(i) is in the national security interests of the United States; and

(ii) will promote both human rights in East Timor and the professionalization of the armed forces of East Timor.

SEC. 912. AUTHORITY FOR RADIO BROADCASTING.

The Broadcasting Board of Governors is authorized to further the communication of information and ideas through the increased use of audio broadcasting to East Timor to ensure that radio broadcasting to that country serves as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of accurate, objective, and comprehensive news.

SEC. 913. CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every six months thereafter until January 1, 2004, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Trade Representative, the Secretary of Commerce, the Overseas Private In-

vestment Corporation, the Director of the Trade and Development Agency, the President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Director of the Peace Corps, shall consult with the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate concerning the information described in subsection (b).

(b) INFORMATION.—The information described in this subsection includes—

(1) developments in East Timor's political and economic situation in the period covered by the report, including an evaluation of any elections occurring in East Timor and the refugee reintegration process in East Timor;

(2)(A) in the initial consultation, a 2-year plan for United States foreign assistance to East Timor in accordance with section 904, prepared by the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, which outlines the goals for United States foreign assistance to East Timor during the 2-year period; and

(B) in each subsequent consultation, a description in detail of the expenditure of United States bilateral foreign assistance during the period covered by each such consultation;

(3) a description of the activities undertaken in East Timor by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development Bank, and other international financial institutions, and an evaluation of the effectiveness of these activities;

(4) an assessment of—

(A) the status of United States trade and investment relations with East Timor, including a detailed analysis of any trade and investment-related activity supported by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and the Trade and Development Agency during the period of time since the previous consultation; and

(B) the status of any negotiations with the United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET) or East Timor to facilitate the operation of the United States trade agencies in East Timor;

(5) the nature and extent of United States-East Timor cultural, education, scientific, and academic exchanges, both official and unofficial, and any Peace Corps activities;

(6) a description of local agriculture in East Timor, emerging opportunities for producing, processing, and exporting indigenous agricultural products, and recommendations for appropriate technical assistance from the United States; and

(7) statistical data drawn from other sources on economic growth, health, education, and distribution of resources in East Timor.

TITLE IX—FREEDOM INVESTMENT ACT OF 2001

SECTION 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Freedom Investment Act of 2001”.

SEC. 902. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Supporting human rights is in the national interests of the United States and is consistent with American values and beliefs.

(2) Defenders of human rights are changing our world in many ways, including protecting freedom and dignity, religious liberty, the rights of women and children, freedom of the press, the rights of workers, the environment, and the human rights of all persons.

(3) The United States must match its rhetoric on human rights with action and with sufficient resources to provide meaningful support for human rights and for the defenders of human rights.

(4) Providing one percent of amounts available annually for foreign affairs operations for human rights activities, including human rights monitoring, would be a minimal investment in protecting human rights around the world.

(5) The Department of State should have individuals in positions in foreign countries that are designated for monitoring human rights activities and developments in such countries, including the monitoring of arms exports.

SEC. 903. SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF THE BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR.

For fiscal year 2004 and each fiscal year thereafter, not less than 1 percent of the amounts made available to the Department of State under the heading “Diplomatic and Consular Programs”, other than amounts made available for worldwide security upgrades and information resource management, are authorized to be made available only for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, including funding of positions at United States missions abroad that are primarily dedicated to following human rights developments in foreign countries and that are assigned at the recommendation of such Bureau in conjunction with the relevant regional bureau.

SEC. 904. HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY FUND.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.**—There is established a Human Rights and Democracy Fund (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “Fund”) to be administered by the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

(b) **PURPOSES OF FUND.**—The purposes of the Fund are—

- (1) to support defenders of human rights;
- (2) to assist the victims of human rights violations;
- (3) to respond to human rights emergencies;
- (4) to promote and encourage the growth of democracy, including the support for nongovernmental organizations in other countries; and

(5) to carry out such other related activities as are consistent with paragraphs (1) through (4).

(c) **FUNDING.**—Of the amounts made available to carry out chapter 1 and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and chapter 4 of part II of such Act for each of the fiscal years 2002, 2003, and 2004, \$27,000,000 for each such fiscal year is authorized to be made available only to the Fund for carrying out the purposes described in subsection (b).

SEC. 905. REPORTS ON ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES TO ENCOURAGE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

(a) **SECTION 116 REPORT.**—Section 116(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking “and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) for each country with respect to which a determination has been made that extrajudicial killings, torture, or other serious violations of human rights have occurred in the country, the extent to which the United States has taken or will take action to encourage an end to such practices in the country.”.

(b) **SECTION 502B REPORT.**—Section 502B(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(b)) is amended by inserting after the 4th sentence the following: “Such report shall also include, for each country with respect to which a determination has been made that extrajudicial killings, torture, or other serious violations of human rights have occurred in the country, the extent to which the United States has taken or will take action to encourage an end to such practices in the country.”.